# Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL. VIII. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1808. [No. 2342.


## Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets,
*A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.*

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

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Cottom and Stewart
*Have just published their*
ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

*They will publish, with all possible speed,*
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled
*The Exile of Erin.*

October 6.

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JUST PUBLISHED,
*And for Sale at*
ROBERT GRAY'S BOOK-STORE,
KING-STREET, ALEXANDRIA,
The Revised Code, Volume II.

Containing a collection of all such Laws of the General Assembly of Virginia, of a public and permanent nature, as have passed since the session, 1801.

*Price, neatly bound and lettered,* $6.

ADELINE MOWBRAY—Or the Mother and Daughter: a Tale, in 2 vols. by Mrs Opie—*Price* $1 75, *in boards.*

THE CUTTER, in five Lectures upon the Art and Practice of Cutting Friends, Acquaintances and Relations. *Price, in boards, 50 cents.*

October 11

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*JUST RECEIVED,*
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY:
*Clarkson's Portraiture of Quakerism,*
3 volumes octavo.
FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;
OR,
THE REMOVAL
OF THE
*SEAT OF GOVERNMENT*
A Farce.

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Just Published,
*For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,*
THE LAWYER;
OR,
*Man as he ought not to be.*

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

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FOR SALE.

On board the Sloop Juliet, Captain Fowler, from Newport, now lying at Hartshorne's wharf—

A quantity of excellent Rhode-Island Potatoes, Greening Apples, Cider, Cheese, Onions, New-England Rum, &c.—Apply on board, or to

John G. Ladd.

November 2.

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FOR SALE,
40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.
3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of *John Watts.*

R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*

October 4. eotf

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JUST RECEIVED
*For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;*
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

*By LINDLEY MURRAY.*

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

*Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.*

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
*British Critic, July* 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
*Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan.* 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement.* We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
*The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September,* 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
*Evangelical Magazine, Oct.* 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet Boards Writing-Paper.

*Also,*
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 20.

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NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron.*

George M'Munn.

October 13.

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Just received and for Sale by the Subscriber,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
Mens coarse and fine SHOES, very large.
Womens and Misses Morocco and Leather do.
Boys coarse and fine do.
Childrens Morocco and Leather do of all sizes.
A quantity of CHEESE that he can recommend.
Table FISH.
New England CIDER in barrels.
2 & 3 threaded COTTON for netting.
CRANBERRIES, BEETS & POTATOES in bls
And other articles as usual.

Thomas Patton.

November 15 7t

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The Subscriber has on hand,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS,
*Suitable for the approaching Season,*
That will be sold on reasonable terms.
4 bales blue KERSEYS.
2 do. beaver COATING.
1 do. narrow CLOTHS.
1 do. blue do. 4-4.
2 do. bleached Scotch DOWLASS
*ALSO, ON HAND,*
Madeira WINE in qr. casks.
COCOA in bags.
30 hhds. Surinam MOLASSES.
QUEENS WARE in crates assorted.
SHOT in casks.

James Patton.

October 19. d

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*Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.*

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *Fourth Instalment* of Ten Dollars on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said Company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 14th day of December next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.

November 14.

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JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

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City Tavern and Hotel,
*ALEXANDRIA:*
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,
*From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)*

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby*. He hopes by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

*November* 15. tf

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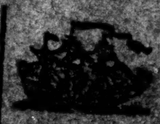

For Boston.
The Brig
SAMPSON,
Capt. *Godfrey;*

Will sail in three days—will take in freight [excepting corn and flour] on very low terms. Apply to the Master on board at Miller's wharf, or to

Lawrason and Fowle.

November 26. 3t

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Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
*Has Received,*
60 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

---

NEW MILINERY STORE.
*MRS. LEWIS,*
Has just received an elegant assortment of
MILINARY,
*Consisting of*

BONNETS, Caps, Head Dresses, Gold and Pearl Turbans, of the latest fashions from England and France—also superb Trimings, Laces, and one hundred fine Straw Bonnets, of various shapes, with a variety of *Fancy Goods*, which will be sold on moderate terms, at her store, on King street, a few doors above the Washington Tavern.

☞ Ladies Dresses and Pelices made in the modern fashion, and materials furnished if required

November 25. d6t.

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Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *William N. Mills* to the subscriber, will be exposed at public sale, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Coffee-house in Alexandria, for ready money, to be applied, in the first place, towards the discharge of certain debts due to Joseph Smith—all the right, title and interest of the said *William N. Mills*, in a certain piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the town of Alexandria, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning at the corner, the intersections of King and West-streets, on the north of King and east of West-streets, and running thence eastwardly by and with King-street, and binding thereon 61 feet 8 and 12 inches; thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley; thence westwardly and binding on said alley parallel to King-street 61 feet 8 inches and an half to West-street; thence southwardly and binding on West-street to the beginning.

*ALSO*

One other piece or parcel of Ground, situate on the north side of King-street, and east side of West-street, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the distance of 61 feet 8 inches and an half, from the intersection of King and West-streets, and running eastwardly binding on King-street 40 feet, thence northwardly and parallel to West-street 120 feet to a ten feet alley, thence westwardly binding on said alley and parallel to King-street 40 feet, thence southwardly and parallel to West-street 126 feet to the beginning.

Colin Auld, *Trustee.*

November 18. 3tawts

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Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.
*Blacksmith and Farrier,*

ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices, and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. d1m2aw3m

*Alexandria Daily Gazette,*
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
*Royal-street, Alexandria.*

*Daily Gazette 6 dollars per annum.*
*Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.*

## Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY

### FOREIGN ARTICLES.

| | *per.* | *D. C.* | *D. C.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coffee, | lb. | 27 | 29 |
| Duck, Russia | bolt. | 35 | 40 |
| Ravens | | 18 | 20 |
| Fruit, Raisins | keg | 11 | 11 50 |
| | box | 4 | 5 |
| Indigo, Spanish (flot.) | lb. | 2 50 | 2 60 |
| Molasses | gal. | 45 | 50 |
| Salt, coarse | bus. | 90 | 100 |
| fine | | 90 | 100 |
| Spices, Nutmegs | lb. | 9 | 10 |
| Pepper | | 22 | 25 |
| Piemento | | 28 | 30 |
| Spirits, Brandy (French) 4th | gal. | 1 50 | 1 75 |
| Gin, Holland | | 1 40 | 1 50 |
| Rum, Jamaica 4th | | 1 10 | 1 15 |
| Antigua 3d | | 90 | 95 |
| Windward 2d & 3d | | 80 | 85 |
| Sugars, 1st quality | cwt. | 12 | 13 |
| 2d & 3d | | 10 | 12 |
| Teas, Imperial | lb. | 2 | 2 |
| Hyson | | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| Young Hyson | | 1 10 | 1 20 |
| Hyson Skin | | 75 | 80 |
| Wines, Madeira | gal. | 2 | 2 50 |
| Port | | 1 60 | 1 75 |
| Lisbon | | 1 33 | 1 40 |
| Malaga | | 1 10 | 1 20 |

### DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

| | *per.* | *D. C.* | *D. C.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon | lb. | 9 | 10 |
| Beef, Mess | bbl. | *no sales* | |
| —— Prime | | *no sales* | |
| Bread, Crackers | cwt. | *no sales* | |
| —— Pilot | | *no sales* | |
| —— Ship | | *no sales* | |
| Candles, Mould | lb. | 18 | 20 |
| —— Dipt | | 16 | 18 |
| Cheese | | 8 | 12 |
| Cotton, Upland | | 19 | 20 |
| Fish, Mackarel | bbl. | 7 50 | 8 |
| —— Shad | | 7 50 | 8 |
| —— Herrings | | 3 75 | 4 |
| Flour, Superfine | | 4 50 | |
| Grain, Wheat | bus. | 75 | 80 |
| —— Corn | | 45 | 50 |
| —— Window 8 by 10 | box | *none* | |
| Glass, | | 14 | 15 |
| Gunpowder, Keg | 25lb. | 10 | 15 |
| Hemp | cwt. | 10 | 12 |
| Iron, Barr | ton | 120 | 125 |
| Pork, Mess | bbl. | *no sales* | |
| —— Prime | | *no sales* | |
| Spirits, N. E. Rum | gal. | 50 | 55 |
| —— Whiskey | | 44 | 46 |
| Sugar, New-Orleans | 100 lbs. | *none* | |
| —— Loaf | lb. | 20 | 21 |
| —— Lump | | 19 | 20 |
| Tobacco, Maryland | cwt. | 5 | |
| —— Potomac | | 5 | |

### *PRICE OF STOCKS.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Alexandria Bank, | par |
| Potomac do. | 96 |
| Marine Insurance | uncertain |
| Washington Bridge | par |
| Little River Turnpike | uncertain |
| Washington and Alexandria do. | 18 per ct. ct. |
| Exchange on London, 108 110. | prd ca t. |

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
*And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-store, and MARCH's, Georgetown,*
PRICE 37½ Cents,
AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
*PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;*
On the importance of encouraging
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:
TENDING TO SHEW
That by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
*The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington*
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large,
BY
*GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.*
Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.
☞ Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

## DOCUMENTS
ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF THE 7th INSTANT.

[CONTINUED.]

*COPIES AND EXTRACTS*
*Of Letters from Mr. Pinkney, to Mr. Madison, with enclosures.*

### MR. PINKNEY TO MR. MADISON.

LONDON, *February* 23, 1808.

Mr. Canning has just sent me a note, of which a copy is enclosed, relative to an intended alteration, upon the subject of cotton, in their bill for carrying into execution the late orders in council. You will perceive that he lays some stress upon the accidental observations, which I (as already explained to you in my letter of the 26th of last month) were drawn from me some time since upon the singularly offensive project of imposing a transit duty upon our cotton. I mentioned to you, in my letter of the 2d instant, that he appeared to have misapprehended the tendency of these observations, and that in a subsequent conversation he shewed a disposition to remove the obnoxious feature from their plan, for the purpose of substituting an absolute interdict of the export of that article, under an idea that we should then cease to object to it; but that I thought it my duty to decline to give him any encouragement to do so, although I agreed, as he seemed to wish it, to mention his disposition to you. A few days ago, he sent for me again, and renewed his proposal of an immediate change with respect to cotton, from a prohibitory duty to a direct prohibition. My answer was the same in substance as it had been before. He then suggested the alternative arrangement, which you will see stated in his note; but, adhering to the determination I had formed upon the first appearance of the orders in council to make no compromise (without precise direction from my government) with the system which they announce, by becoming a party to its details, I received the proposal as I had done the othe.

The British government, however, had resolved to adopt the last mentioned plan, whether it received my concurrence or not, upon a presumption that it would be more acceptable to us; and perhaps too, under the idea that it was more defensible than their original scheme; and the purpose of Mr. Canning's note is merely to signify to me, in a manner as friendly and respectful as possible to the U. States, their intention to propose it to parliament. One object of all this is, certainly, to conciliate us, although it may be another, to free their system, as far as they can, from the disadvantage of one of the formidable reproaches which their opponents cast upon it. But the wise and magnanimous course would be, at once, to tread back their steps upon the whole of this ill-judged measure, instead of relying upon small and unsubstancial modifications, which neither produce an effect upon its character and principle, nor mitigate the severity of its practical consequences. I might, if I thought it advisable, take the occasion, which Mr. Canning's note undoubtedly furnishes, to press upon him once more the policy, as well as the justice of such a course; but I believe it, under all circumstances, to be more prudent to wait for your instruction, which must, I think, be very soon received.

I have already had the honor to send you two copies of the resolutions, moved in the house of commons, by the chancellor of the exchequer, as tables of export duties, to which their bill should refer. I have enclosed in another letter, with which this will be accompanied, a copy of this bill itself, which will, however undergo several alterations. These will be found to be explained (as far as I am acquainted with them) in the letter above mentioned.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.
*Honorable James Madison,*
*Secretary of State.*

### MR. CANNING TO MR. PINKNEY.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, *Feb.* 22, 1808.

SIR,—I HAVE already had the honor of assuring you, in conversation, of the disposition which is felt by the British government to give due weight to the observations which you have made to me respecting the unfavorable impression, likely (in your opinion) to be excited in the U. States, by the duty proposed to be levied upon cotton destined for the use of the enemy, but brought into the ports of this country conformably to the tenor of the orders of council of the 11th November.

You are already apprised that the principle upon which the whole of this measure has been framed, is that of refusing to the enemy those advantages of commerce which he has forbidden to this country.

The simple method of enforcing this system of retaliation, would have been to follow the example of the enemy, by prohibiting altogether all commercial intercourse between him and other states.

It was from considerations of indulgence to neutral trade, that the more mitigated measure of permitting intercourse, under the restraints and regulations of a duty in transitu was adopted; and being adopted with this view, it was not immediately felt by the British government, that there might be a distinction taken by neutral states, with respect to articles, the produce of their soil; and that while the commutation of prohibition into duty was acknowledged as an indulgence, when applied to articles of foreign commerce, of which they were only the carriers, it might be considered as an invidious imposition, when applied to their own productions.

The moment that this distinction has been explained to the British government, they have been desirous of manifesting every attention to it; and if you, sir, had been possessed of the necessary authority from your government, there would have been no difficulty in entering into a specific agreement with you upon the subject. In order, however, to obviate the objection, in a great degree, I have the honor to inform you, that it is intended to be proposed to parliament, that all cotton brought into this country, in conformity to the orders in council, should be absolutely prohibited from being exported to the territories of the enemy. But as you are not prepared to take upon yourself to say, that in no case the option would be acceptable, an option will still be left with the neutral owner, either to acquiesce in the total prohibition, or to re-export the article on the payment of such a duty as parliament may judge it expedient to impose.

I flatter myself, sir, that this alteration in the legislative regulations, by which the orders of council are intended to be carried into execution, will be considered by you as a satisfactory evidence of the disposition of his majesty's government to consult the feelings, as well as the interests of the U. States, in any manner which may not impair the effect of that measure of commercial restriction, to which the necessity of repelling the injustice of his enemies has obliged his majesty reluctantly to have recourse.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed)
GEORGE CANNING.
*William Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c. &c.*

[*To be continued.*]

## CONGRESS.

### *Senate of the United States.*

MONDAY, *November* 21.

EMBARGO.

*DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.*

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Hillhouse's SPEECH concluded.)

How had they done in times past? Laws had been in force making it unlawful to trade with the Spanish possessions in South America; but we had nevertheless carried on a profitable trade there, and not all the vigilance of Spain could prevent it. Now and then a few of our citizens had been caught and imprisoned, but that had not stopped our trade; nor was it in the power of France and England combined to do it. On this subject Mr. H. said gentlemen took for granted what was not true. France had issued her decree, saying that no vessel should navigate to England or her dependencies. What had been the consequence of this decree? It had not raised insurance five per cent. Had there been no good reason for this? Yes; it was well known that the whole combined navy of France was not able to meet a British fleet on the ocean. The French ships of war therefore could never go out but by stealth, and could not spread over the ocean so as to endanger our commerce. Insurance had therefore been very little affected; and was it worth while to abandon trade with England altogether because France said we must not carry it on? This was revenging ourselves upon them with a witness. After the embargo had been laid—for at that time he affirmed they had no knowledge of the British orders; some newspaper speculations on the subject had appeared, but the orders were not officially communicated by the President till the 4th of February ensuing—what said England? You shall not trade to France, said she, England had it in her power to enforce her decree, and the insurance rising proportionably, the merchant had it in his power to say whether his probable profits would justify his sending a cargo to France under so great an insurance. But he asked a question now as to our interest simply, excluding other forcible considerations; when it was not in the power of France to enforce her decrees, and it was in the power of England to enforce her orders in a very great extent, would it have been good policy to involve ourselves in a maritime war with England, who had overcome all the combined fleets of Europe, for the sake of defending our trade with France? If any trade cost more than it was worth, Mr. H. said it was our interest to abandon it. But there was another danger attendant on our trade to France, and which had ever attended it—*sequestration.* American property was very apt to be sequestered; and in enforcing their Berlin decree, the French had thought proper to burn our vessels; and though it had been said that the Berlin decree had never been applied to us before the case of the Horizon, yet vessels had been sequestered in Feb. 1807, sold, and the money retained and would probably never be restored. This sequestration had been practised in the French ports more or less since the commencement of the revolution, and we had never got one dollar as compensation. To be sure, in the treaty of Louisiana, we had been allowed to pay money to our own citizens, but it had never come out of French coffers. Was it worth our while to engage in a war with England to support a trade with France? Mr. H. said no; our interest would not have warranted it. For, notwithstanding all France could do, at a risk of five per cent. we might have had a trade with the British islands, Sweden, Portugal, the East Indies, the British West-India islands and other countries—a profitable trade too. But gentlemen said, would they submit to pay tribute to Great Britain? No. This tribute was but a mere name. They must pay tribute for going from England to France, where they would be captured as a matter of course because they had touched English ground. It was a tribute to be paid in a case which would never happen—a mere nullity. But, said gentlemen, there are American vessels which have gone to England, the embargo notwithstanding, and thence to various ports of the continent, by the aid of false papers. Were they to embark in a conflict to prevent their citizens from doing this? All this smuggling work, where it was not under the sanction of laws of the U. S. reflected no disgrace on the honor of the nation, which was not responsible for it.

If there were nothing that would commit the honor of the nation in the way of it, Mr. H. said it would be the interest of this nation to abandon its commerce with France, not only on account of the risk in carrying it on, but on account of the risk after it gets into port. Mr. Armstrong said—but he would not allude to him for fear he should tread on confidential ground; however, accounts had been received from our consuls and merchants, that whenever it suited the convenience of the French nation to lay their hands on American property, they had done it. And therefore he said that our trade to that country was on a very insecure footing indeed.

But, said gentlemen, if they allowed our vessels to trade to England & not to France, it was a submission to her orders and a resignation of our independence: therefore the embargo must be maintained to keep on equal ground. I could never see, observed Mr. H. how the embargo was the means of preserving the honor of the nation. These nations say we shall not trade; and therefore, by an embargo, we destroy our commerce. This is magnanimous indeed. It is a new way of preserving commerce, because foreign nations say we shall not follow it, we say we will abandon it. Do we not comply with the requisition of these nations completely—more than comply, for we surrender *all* commerce. It is the most tame surrender of our rights.

But, said gentlemen, we must have embargo or war. This, Mr. H. said, had been urged in public debate, in the newspapers, and almost all communications they had received. For his part he could not see how a repeal of the embargo was to involve us in war, except it were, as said last winter, that Bonaparte would have no neutrals; and therefore, if we did not continue the embargo he would declare war against us. Was this a ground on which to surrender commerce and subject all our citizens to inconvenience because he would otherwise declare war? What more could he do than he had done? What more than burn our ships and sequester our property? He could do no more. Why then should they be terrified thus? If war came thus, let it come. Mr. H. said he was not for declaring war against any nation, but he was for authorizing the arming our commerce, for authorizing our merchants to defend those maritime rights which were clear and indisputable; and this would not be war, for no nation, not predetermined to make war, would make war upon us for defending our maritime rights.

not (said he) be willing to go to ... doubtful rights, as that of the carrying trade between the mother country and ... colonies; but our indisputable neutral ... I am for defending, not abandoning.

Mr. H. said he thought when the embargo was laid, though perhaps he had been singular in the opinion, that it was intended as a permanent measure; that the real object was not what had been expressed in the message, but to put down commerce and set up manufactures; to convert all our commercial capital into manufactures, and all our commercial men into manufacturers; and many honest politicians had thought it would be a practicable and useful and beneficial plan, though the contrary had ever been his opinion. In confirmation of his opinion, Mr. H. said, when they looked over official and other publications which bore the stamp of authority, or were considered as being approved by the constituted authorities of the country, they were told that the agriculturist and manufacturer should be planted side by side, and that they should sit at their own doors clothed in their own manufactures of those articles which they had before received from others. These ideas could never be realized but by abandoning commerce.

Mr. H. here went at some length into a discussion on the subject of manufactures, using arguments tending to demonstrate that large manufactories are as unsuitable to the genius of a free people, as to the peculiar habits of the people of the United States.

Mr. H. said no man was more desirous to obey the laws of his country than he was, but in a free country laws could not be forced down. Either by force or in some other way the people would get rid of a disagreeable law. They always had and always would do it. Therefore attempting this system was prostrating the dignity of the government and teaching the people to trample on the constituted authorities. He wished to see the magistracy of a free country omnipotent in its laws; but if by projects of this kind the people were driven to opposition they would not confine themselves to the constutional remedy, but feeling their power would exercise it with violence.—Therefore, when a measure was found not to operate right, they should retreat, and they might do it with a good grace, for it would be for the honor of the nation that they should retrace their steps.

Mr. H. said he imagined some ulterior steps might be proper if the embargo were raised; but on conversing with members he had found so many different opinions to prevail, that he had not coupled any thing with this. When the embargo should have been done away, no doubt the councils of the nation would come to some result and adopt some measure which would take its place. For all these reasons, Mr. H. concluded by saying that he was clearly of opinion, that his resolution should be adopted, and the embargo repealed.

[*To be continued.*]


## REMOVAL.

### Joseph H. Mandeville,

*Has removed his store to the Brick House lately occupied by Lewis Deblois, esq. corner King and Union-streets—Where he has on hand and offers for Sale*——

1000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
Liverpool coarse and fine do.
Brown SUGAR in hhds. and blls.
Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Green COFFEE in bags and blls.

TEAS *In Boxes & qr. chests*
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,

WINES *in order for immediate use.*
Madeira,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe and
Claret

RUM *In Hogsheads.*
Jamaica,
Windward Island
N. England

Cognac BRANDY.
Holland GIN
WHISKEY in barrels
HERRINGS and SHAD in do.
Best Goshen & Rhode-Island CHEESE, in casks
Lorillis's manufactured TOBACCO, assorted
CANDLES in boxes, mould & dipt
COTTON, in bales
MUSTER of PARIS.

Ginger and Pimento in bags. Chocolate in boxes. Writing and Wrapping Paper, Snuff in kegs. Soap, Rice, Tea, Cord, Leading lines. Butter in firkins. &c. &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
Fresh Superfine Flour, and Buckwheat Flour for family use,
September 4.



# Alexandria Daily Gazette.

*MONDAY*, NOVEMBER 28.


FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON.

FRIDAY, *November* 25.

Mr. *Elliot* offered the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the President be requested to lay before the House of Representatives a copy of his proclamation respecting the violations of the embargo in the neighborhood of Lake Champlain.—Adopted.

The resolutions laid on the table by Mr. Macon a few days since [see the paper of the 10th instant] were adopted.

Mr. *Gardenier*, who took his seat to-day, presented a number of petitions from the inhabitants of Ontario county, New-York, praying for a repeal of the several embargo laws. Referred to the *embargo* committee.

## SECRET JOURNAL.

*A supplemental journal of such proceedings as during the time they were depending, were ordered to be kept secret, and respecting which the injunction of secrecy was afterwards removed by order of the house.*

*Tuesday, November* 8.

The house being cleared of all persons except the members and the clerk,

A confidential message in writing was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Coles. his sec'ry who delivered in the same and withdrew.

*Wednesday, November* 9

The house being cleared of all persons except the members and the clerk, proceeded in the reading of the confidential message of the president of the U. S. and the accompanying documents received on the 8th instant and went through the same.—The said message is in the words following to wit:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.*

The documents communicated with my public measage of this day, contain such portions of the correspondencies therein referred to of the respective ministers of the U. S. at Paris and London, as relate to the present state of affairs between those governments and the United States, and as may be made public. I now communicate confidentially such supplementary portions of the same correspondencies as I deem improper for publication, yet necessary to convey to congress full information on a subject of their deliberations so interesting to our country.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Nov. 8, 1808.

*Ordered*, That the said message and documents do lie on the table.

WEDNESDAY, *November* 23.

The house being cleared of all persons except the members and clerk—

A motion was made by Mr. *Randolph*, and seconded that the house do come to the following resolution;

*Resolved*, That the injunction of secrecy so far as it relates to the substance of the communications from our respective ministers at Paris and London, which accompanied the presidents message of the 8th inst. be taken off.

And on the question that the house do now proceed to take the said proposed resolution into consideration, it was resolved in the affirmative. Yeas, one hundred and thirteen, Nay 1.

YEAS—L. J. Alston, W. Alston, junr. Bacon, Bard, Barker, Bibb, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Boyle, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Geo. W. Campbell, J. Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, Clay, Clopton, Cook, Culpepper, Cutts, Dana, Davenport, Dawson, Deane, Desha, Durell, Elliot, Ely, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gardner, Garnett, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gray, Green, Harris, Heister, Helms, Hoge, Holland, Holmes, Humphreys, Ilsley, J. G. Jackson, Jenkins, R. M. Johnson, Jones, Kirkpatrick, Lambert, Livermore, Lloyd, Love, Macon, Marion, Masters, M'Creery, Milnor, D. Montgomery, J. Montgomery, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, Mosely, Mumford, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Nicholas, Pitkin, Porter, Quincy, Randolph, Rea, Rhea, J. Richards, M. Richards, Riker, Russell, Say, Seaver, Shaw, Sloan, Smelt, Smilie, J. K. Smith, John Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stedman, Storer, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thompson, Trigg, Troup, Upham, Van Allen, Van Horne, Van Rensselaer, Verplanck, Whitehill, Wilbour, D. R. Williams, A. Wilson, N. Wilson, Winn —113.

NAY—Adam Boyd.

The motion was then modified by Mr. Randolph, and seconded, to read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the injunction of secrecy imposed on the communications from our respective ministers at Paris and London, which accompanied the President's message of the 8th inst. be taken off, with the exception of the extract of a letter from general Armstrong to the Secretary of State, dated Paris, 27th Dec. 1807.

And on the question that the house do agree to the same, it passed in the negative. Yeas 31—Nays 82:

YEAS—John Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Durell, Ely, Garnett, Gray, Harris, Hoge, R. Jackson, Lewis, Livermore, Lloyd, Macon, Masters, Milnor, Jn. Morrow, Moseley, Nelson, Quincy, Randolph, Russell, Shaw, Stedman, Sturges, Trigg, Upham, Van Rensselaer, D. R. Williams, N. Wilson—31.

NAYS—L. J. Alston, W. Alston, jun. Bacon, Bard, Baker, Bibb, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Boyd, Boyle, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Clopton, Cook, Culpeper, Cutts, Dana, Dawson, Deane, Desha, Elliott, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gardner, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Heister, Helms, Holland, Holmes, Howard, Humphreys, Ilsley, J. G. Jackson, Jenkins, Jones, Kirkpatrick, Lambert, Marion, M'Creery, D. Montgomery, J. Montgomery, Jer. Morrow, Mumford, Newbolp, Nicholas, Newton, Pitkin, Porter, Rae, Rhea, J. Richards, M. Richards, Sawyer, Say, Seaver, Sloan, Smelt, Smilie, J. K. Smith, Jno. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Storer, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thompson, Troup, Van Allen, Van Horne, Verplanck, Wharton, Whitehill, Wilbour, A. Wilson, Winn, —82.

Another motion was then made by Mr. Randolph and seconded, that the house do come to the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That the injunction of secrecy, so far as it relates to the substance of the communications from our respective ministers at Paris and London, which accompanied the President's message of the 8th insant, be taken off.

And on the question that the house do now proceed to take the same into consideration, an adjournment was called for and carried.

THURSDAY, *November* 24.

The house being cleared of all persons except the members and the clerk, the house prooceed to take into further consideration, the resolution which Mr. Randoldh submitted yesterday, in the following words, to wit.

*Resolved*, That the injunction of secrecy, so far as it relates to the substance of the communications from our respective ministers at Paris and London, which accompanied the President's message of the 8th instant, be taken off, with the exception of the extract of a letter from general Armstrong to the secretary of state dated Paris, 27th Dec. 1807.

And on the question for consideration, it was resolved in the affirmative. The same being withdruwn, a motion was then made by Mr. Macon and seconded that the house do come to the following resolution.

*Resolved*, That the injunction of secrecy imposed on the communications from the President, from our respective ministers at Paris and London, be taken off, and that the same be published with the exception of the extract of a letter from general Armstrong to the secretary of state, dated Paris, 27th Dec. 1807.

And on the question that the house do agree to the same, it passed in the negative, yeas 29—nays 82.

YEAS...John Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Durell, Ely, Garnett, Gray, Harris, Hoge, R. Jackson, Lambert, Lewis, Livermore, Macon, Masters, Morrow, Mosely, Nelson, Quincy, Randolph, Russell, Shaw, Stedman, Sturges, Trigg, Upham, Van Ransselaer, D.R. Williams 29.

[And all the others present in the negative]

A motion was then made by Mr. Randolph and seconded, that the house do come to the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the injunction of secrecy, so far as it relates to the substance of the communications from our respective ministers at London and Paris, which accompanied the president's message of the 8th inst. be taken off, with the exception of the extract of a letter from Gen. Armstrong to the secretary of state, dated Paris, 27th of December, 1807.

And on the question that the house do agree to the same, it passed in the negative. Yeas 39—Nays 67,

YEAS...John Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, Culpepper, Dana, Davenport, Durell, Elliott, Ely, Gardenier, Garnett, Gray, Harris, Hoge, R. Jackson, Jenkins, Lewis, Livermore, Lloyd, Marion, Masters, Milnor, Mosely, Mumford, Pitkin, Quincy, Randolph, Stanford, Stedman, Sturges, Swart, Taggart, Tallmadge, Trigg, Upham, Van Horne, Van Renssalaer, D. R. Williams, N. Wilson...39.

[And all the others present in the negative.]

FRIDAY, *November* 25.

The house being cleared of all persons except the members and the clerk.

A motion was made by Mr. *Randolph* and seconded that the house do come to the following resolution:

"That the secret journal be published."

The question was taken that the house do now proceed to consider the said proposed resolution; and resolved in the affirmative. Yeas 101—Nays 16.

NAYS—L. J. Alston, Bard, Blount, Boyd, Cook, Cutts, Deane, Findley, Green, Heister, Helms, Humphreys, Nicholas, Smilie, Whitehill, Winn——16.

[And all the others present in the affirmative.]

The question was then taken that the house do agree to the said resolution, and resolved in the affirmative. Yeas 95——Nays 23.

NAYS—L. J. Alston, Bard, Blount, Boyd, Boyle, Brown, Butler, Calhoun, Cook, Deane, Durell, Findley, Green, Heister, Helms, Holland, Nicholas, Seaver, Smith, Smilie, Taylor, Whitehill, Winn—23.

[And all the others present in the affirmative.]

A motion was made by Mr. David R. Williams, and seconded, that the house do come to the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the injunction of secrecy, imposed on the letters and extracts of our ministers at Paris and London, accompanying the message of the president of the U. States, of the 8th inst. except the letter of Mr. Armstrong of the 27th of Dec. 1807, and the words contained in the parenthesis of Mr. Pinkney's letter of the 26th January, 1808, be removed.

It passed in the negative. Yeas 43—Nays 72.

YEAS—Bassett, Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, Culpepper, Dana, Davenport, Durell, Elliot, Ely, Fisk, Gardenier, Garnet, Gray, Harris, Hoge, R. Jackson, Lewis, Livermore, Lloyd, Macon, Masters, John Morrow, Moseley, Mumford, Nelson, Pitkin, Quincy, Randolph, Riker, Russell, Shaw, Smith, Stedman, Sturges, Swart, Tallmadge, Trigg, Upham, Van Courtlandt, Van Horne, Van Rensselaer, D. R. Williams—43.

[And all the others present in the negative.]

On motion of Mr. Macon, and seconded,

Ordered that the secret journal of this day be published.

On motion, Ordered that the doors be now opened.

## St. Andrew's Society.

A Meeting of the *St. Andrew's Society* will be held at Gordon's Tavern on *Wednesday the 30th November*, 1808, being their Anniversary.

The Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance at 10 o'clock, A. M. to transact the business of the Society.

☞ Dinner on the table at half past three o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President,
Donald Macleod, *Sec'ry.*
November 28


## Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES for which CASH and a liberal price wil be given. Apply at the
Indian Queen Tavern.
November 28. 3t

## FALL GOODS.

*By the Arno, via Baltimore, I have received*
Part of my Fall Goods,
CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF
Rose and Duffiel Blankets, Broad and Narrow low-priced Cloths, Flannels, &c.
John Lloyd.
October 7. m w ftf.

## FALL GOODS.

JOS. RIDDLE HAS RECEIVED,
Per ships Hero and Caroline, from Liverpool,
*Woollen and Cotton Goods,*
Which are opening for sale.
October 19 d

## TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,
1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.
R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*
September 24. 3m

## Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

*James Kennedy, jen.*

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

*Prevention better than Cure.*

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 16 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

*Certificate of Mr Wm. Devenney.*

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Fills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,

No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

*Hamilton's Grand Restorative,*

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impoency, barrenness, &c. &c.

*Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.*

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

*Hamilton's Elixir,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throa and approaching Consumptions.

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE

*GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,*

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

*The Genuine Persian Lotion.*

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

*Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.*

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,

New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

*(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)*

*Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.*

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rhoumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious lways to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland; General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

*Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.*

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restiored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

*THOMAS KELSO.*

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

*Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker*

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24. eo

*Saddle and Bridle found.*

WAS found, in the woods near my house, a *Saddle and Bridle*.—The owner may have them on application to me and paying for this advertisement.

John F. Smith.

November 24. 3t

FOR SALE,

A family of NEGROES, man, wife, and five children. No fault but having no employment for them.

Enquire of the Printer.

November 21. 2aw

## Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | | *Dollars,* | 5000 |
| 1 | do. | | | 3000 |
| 2 | do. | 2000 | | 4000 |
| 2 | do. | 1500 | | 3000 |
| 3 | do. | 1000 | | 3000 |
| 6 | do. | 500 | | 3000 |
| 20 | do. | 200 | | 4000 |
| 35 | do. | 100 | | 3500 |
| 70 | do. | 50 | | 3500 |
| 175 | do. | 20 | | 3500 |
| 500 | do. | 10 | | 5000 |
| 5250 | do. | 6 | | 31500 |
| 6065 | Prizes. | | | 72000 |
| 11935 | Blanks. | | | |
| | Sum raised, | | | 15000 |
| | Expences including commission to the Corporation | | | 3000 |

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 of 200 dols. | to the first drawn Blank. | | |
| 1 of 200 do. | to 1st drawn blank after | | 2000 |
| 1 of 200 do. | | do. | 4000 |
| 1 of 200 do. | | do. | 6000 |
| 1 of 1000 do. | | do. | 8000 |
| 1 of 500 do. | | do. | 10,000 |
| 1 of 500 do. | | do. | 12000 |
| 1 of 500 do. | | do. | 14000 |
| 1 of 1500 do. | | do. | 15000 |
| 1 of 2000 | last drawn blank. | | |

From the above scheme it will appear that that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

☞ TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY's *Book-store*, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery, but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

Joseph Mandeville,

*CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:*

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

*AND OFFERS FOR SALE,*

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted, BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

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November 15, law3t